

# RECOGNITION OF THE LIFE UNIVERSITY RUNNING EAGLE HOCKEY TEAM

• Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I am delighted to have this opportunity to congratulate the Life University Running Eagle Hockey team on their remarkable season. Georgia fans all across the country have had the pleasure of watching this team take its third consecutive American Collegiate Hockey Association Division II National Championship.

Head Coach Dan Bouchard has, in only three seasons, led the Life ice hockey team to one national runner-up position in the 1995-96 inaugural year and two division II national titles in the two subsequent years. This season brought the Running Eagles an impeccable record with 20 wins, 1 tie and only 5 losses. Through pool play and the championship round, Life had 5 wins, no losses, and averaged 6 goals a game.

Life University is fortunate to have an individual of the caliber of Dan Bouchard coaching their hockey team. Not only are he and his assistant coaches teaching their players hockey skills, but important lessons for life—courage, stamina, tenacity and dedication. Although he has enjoyed great success throughout his coaching career, his achievements go far beyond his great talent in coaching. He was a second round draft pick for the Boston Bruins in the 1970 American Hockey League where he was the co-winner of the Happs Holmes Trophy which honors the top goalie in the AHL. Coach Bouchard moved to the National Hockey League in 1972 where he gained a number of honors. In 1976, he was chosen to play for Team Canada and in 1979 he co-founded the Atlanta Sports Carnival which fund raises for leukemia research at Emory University. I would be hard pressed to enumerate all of his magnificent life achievements and contributions to Life University, the Marietta community and to all of the athletes whose lives he has touched.

In this year's championship game the team quickly jumped ahead with a 4-1 lead in the second period against Michigan State, thus setting the tone for defeat. With a final score of 6-2, they claimed their third national title. The Most Valuable Player award went to the Running Eagles' Mark Brodeur who scored 12 goals and had six assists for a total of 18 points. He led the tournament in scoring.

Mr. President, I ask that you and my colleagues join me in recognizing and honoring the dedication and hard work of the athletes and coaches of the Life University Running Eagles. They have displayed their skills and dedication to excellence in hockey throughout this entire season and I extend my best wishes to them and congratulate the Life University Athletic Department on their continued success.●

# TRIBUTE TO MERRILL S. PARKS JR.

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the life and achievements of Mr. Merrill S. Parks Jr., the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Special Agent in charge of Connecticut, who recently passed away after a brief illness at the age of 55.

Merrill Parks began his career with the FBI 29 years ago in Montana after graduating from Memphis State University. He quickly moved on to serve in the FBI's New York division where he worked from 1971 to 1975. While there, he became a supervisory Special Agent overseeing the investigation of organized crime and white-collar crime.

Special Agent Parks's success as an investigator earned him a reputation as an expert in dealing with organized crime. By 1979, Special Agent Parks had been reassigned to the FBI headquarters in Washington, D.C. to manage the bureau's national program of identifying and infiltrating organized crime. He also initiated a long-term program that dealt with combating money laundering.

One of Special Agent Parks most widely profiled accomplishments was his leadership of what became known as the Pizza Connection case. His experience and knowledge of the inner-workings of crime families led to the successful prosecution of Mafia-connected drug dealers who sold heroin through pizza parlors and bakeries.

In 1986, Special Agent Parks was reassigned as an Assistant Special Agent in charge of Houston's FBI office. The Houston area had been witnessing a growth of Mexican organized crime groups attempting to distribute drugs throughout the United States, and Special Agent Parks's expertise was enlisted to help curb their illegal activities. Within the first year, under the guidance of Special Agent Parks, the Houston office solved 32 drug-related kidnappings.

The course of Merrill Parks's career eventually brought him to Madison, Connecticut in 1994, where he made his home with his wife, Patricia. In that year, he was also appointed to head the FBI's Connecticut office.

Vigorous in his determination to stop the flow of drugs and violence within our communities, Special Agent Parks faced the new task of eliminating gangs. Sadly, Connecticut, like so many other states, has experienced an emergence of gangs and gang-related crime in recent years. Special Agent Parks's work in Connecticut was no less impressive and, as with his previous assignments, he was, once again, successful. In his first year working in Connecticut, Special Agent Parks infiltrated one of the state's most infamous gangs, the Latin Kings, and arrested numerous gang leaders.

Realizing that gangs were a long-term problem, he created a task force that for three years continued to mon-

itor and collect evidence on gang activity. Finally, in 1997, federal charges were brought against 20 Latin King members throughout the state, and his hard work ultimately led to the prosecution of dozens, helping to rid our streets of gang violence.

Mr. President, although Merrill Parks only lived in Connecticut for a short five years, the contributions he made to the state and the protection of its residents will be long remembered. I appreciated his willingness to always keep me and my staff informed of recent developments within his office and his obvious concern for making Connecticut a safer place to live. His stay was brief but his accomplishments were many and on behalf of myself, and the entire state of Connecticut, I would like to offer our sincere thanks for his outstanding efforts. Merrill Parks is survived by his wife, Patricia, a son, Andrew, and a daughter, Meredith. I would like to extend my heartfelt condolences to each of them on the passing of an outstanding father, husband, and law enforcement officer.●

# SUBMISS

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, today I ask that the second portion of Mark A. Bradley's article on the disappearance of the U.S.S. *Scorpion* be printed in the RECORD. The first portion of this article, which was featured in the Spring/Summer volume of the Journal of America's Military Past, appeared in yesterday's RECORD. Mr. Bradley was awarded the James Madison prize by the Society for History in the Federal Government for this article. I will ask that the third and final portion of this article be printed in tomorrow's RECORD.

The material follows:

SUBMISS: THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF THE U.S.S. "SCORPION" (SSN 589), PART II (By Mark A. Bradley)

While the theory of Russian involvement is tantalizing, it is highly unlikely that the Soviet Navy possessed the capability in May 1968 to hunt down the *Scorpion*. Although the Soviets were on the brink of commissioning two new classes of hunter-killer and ballistic missile submarines—the Victor I and the Charlie I—fully able to contend with American sea power, they still relied heavily at that time on their vintage diesel Whiskey class submarines to shadow and challenge hostile warships. Slow and lacking advanced weapons and sophisticated electronics, the outdated Whiskeys were no match for the *Scorpion*.

Similarly, the Soviet's Echo II class nuclear submarine had limited capabilities. Although the Echo II was armed with conventional antisubmarine torpedoes, her main weapons were surface-to-surface missiles. According to U.S. intelligence estimates, the Echo II required over 25 minutes to surface and fire, ample time for the *Scorpion* to parry an attack and to launch one of her own. Moreover, the United States Navy did not begin to decommission its Skipjack class submarines until 1986. Until then, the surviving five remained in firstline service, an unlikely practice for the Navy to maintain if it knew or suspected that the Soviets so easily had hunted down and killed the *Scorpion* nearly 20 years before.